Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

The Palisades of the Hudson. Their Formation, Tradition, Romance, Historical Associations, Natural Wonders and Preservation. By Arthur C. Mack. 58 pp., Map and Illustrations. The Palisade Press, Edgewater, New Jersey. 75c.

An excellent little book which all who love the Palisades should read. The description of the formation is clearly expressed and will give an accurate idea to the general reader. The best feature of the book is its description of the rich historical associations of the Palisades. These details will open new sources of enjoyment to those who love to wander along this wonderful sentinal wall overlooking the Hudson.

Cyrus Hall McCormick. His Life and Work. By Herbert N. Casson. xii and 264 pp., Illustrations, and Index. A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, 1909.

American farmers were saying, when Cyrus H. McCormick was a farmer boy, that though wonders of invention were coming to pass, they did not think it possible that a machine would ever be made which would cut grass and grain. McCormick made his name a household word in many lands by evolving a practical machine which, as its inventor perfected it, completely filled the need of the vast multitude of grain growers. To this day, the making of reapers has remained an American business. This book tells, with sympathy and authority, the whole story of the life and work of the great inventor and of the evolution of the machine that made it possible for the United States to become the greatest wheat-growing nation.

The Eruption of Vesuvius in April, 1906. By H. J. Johnston-Lavis, M.D. 62 pp., 16 Photo-engraved Plates, 2 plans, 2 figures, and 2 colored maps. Reprinted from the *Sci. Trans.* of the Royal Dublin Society, Vol. 9, Part 8, Jan., 1909. Univ. Press, Dublin, 1909.

Over twenty years ago Dr. Johnston-Lavis published his Geological Map of Vesuvius. In the present work (a quarto) he calls attention to the severe paroxysms that shook the flanks of the mountain in the Nineteenth Century and especially those of 1872 and later, the outburst of 1872, which was the most important preceding that of April, 1906. These later eruptions added no less than five great, solid masses of lava to the volcano.

All but five introductory pages are given to a description and discussion of the phenomena of the remarkable eruptive period of 1906. The work forms the most complete scientific treatment of all phases of the great eruption of 1906 that has appeared in English. The dominant features of the eruption were the extensive truncation of the great cone and the large amount of fragmentary ejecta spread over the mountain and region around Vesuvius.

Dr. Johnston-Lavis says that if we go back over a century we may give many examples of as extensive outflows of lava, but the only parallel for paroxysmal energy and degradation of the cone is that of 1822. The *Bulletin* reproduces here one of the many photo-engravings in the book. It shows the aspect of the great cone of Vesuvius on May 4, 1906, as seen from the Punta del Nasone on Monte Somma looking due South. The view gives a good idea of the remarkable truncation of the cone. The dotted line shows the outline of Vesuvius in Oct., 1903, taken with the same camera and lens, and represents, except for a faint variation at the extreme summit, the actual outline of the cone before it was truncated by the last eruption.